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discussed and the following proposed as new *Streptopelia senegalensis phœnicophila* (p. 82) "south of the Atlas in Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco,"—no type mentioned! *S. chinensis vacillans* (p. 83), Mengtze, Yunnan, *Columba leuconota gradaria* (p. 85), Sungpan, China; *C. junoniae* (p. 86) for the Canary Pigeon *C. laurivora* auct. Under 'Notes on Glareola' the nomenclature of several forms is considered. He also discusses the 'Occurrence of *Erolia bairdii* in South-west Africa'; 'The Correct Name of the 'Long-toed Stint',—which proves to be *subminuta*; 'On the Forms of *Burhinus œdicnemus*'—*B. o. astutus* (p. 93), Fao, Persian Gulf, n. sp.; 'On the Birds Figured in the Atlas to Krusenstern's Voyage Round the World' and 'Errors in Quotations'—20 errors among a portion of the Palearctic waders in the British Museum 'Catalogue of Birds'!—W. S.

White on the Birds of Interior South Australia.¹—Capt. S. A. White accompanied a government expedition to the Musgrove Ranges of the little known northwestern South Australia, being in the field June 17 to September 3, 1914. In the report of the scientific results of the trip which is before us Capt. White has contributed the narrative and the accounts of the aborigines and the birds. Eight other sections by specialists treat of the other collections obtained. The account of the journey by camels through this desert country is extremely interesting and the constant allusions to birds give one a vivid picture of the habitats and habits of many species. The annotated list of 93 species gives further details of distribution and relationships. Among them the following are described as new.

Barnardius zonarius myrtæ (p. 745), Horseshoe Bend, Finke River, Central Australia; *Smicrornis brevirostris matheusi* (p. 749), Wantapella Swamp; *Lewinornis rufiventris maudæ* (p. 749), Officer Creek, Everard Range.—W. S.

Life of Tegetmeier.²—A biography of the late W. B. Tegetmeier by E. W. Richardson has lately been published by Witherby & Co. Mr. Tegetmeier was best known as the 'Father of Pigeon Fanciers' in England and as an authority on the rearing of poultry and on bee keeping. He was a close associate and collaborator of Darwin and a member of the British Ornithologists' Union, while for fifty years he was a writer on the London 'Field.' His long and active life of ninety-six years brought him in contact with many men of prominence, both in scientific and other circles and his biography is consequently of unusual interest.—W. S.

Recent Publications on Bird and Game Protection.—The most important of the recent publications of this sort is the second set of 'Pro-

¹ Scientific Notes on an Expedition into the Northwestern Regions of South Australia. Trans. Roy. Soc. of South Australia. Vol. XXXIX, 1915, pp. 707-842, plates XLIV-LXX.

² A Veteran Naturalist, Being the Life and Work of W. B. Tegetmeier. By E. W. Richardson. Witherby & Co., 326 High Holborn, London. 1916. pp. i-xxiv + 1-232. Numerous illustrations. Price 10s. net.

posed Regulations for the Protection of Migratory Birds.' This follows the plan of its predecessor issued three years ago, but is less complicated, the open seasons having been changed so as to require fewer exceptions, and coincide with requests from sportsmen in various sections. This schedule should be carefully studied by all interested in game bird preservation.

'Bird Notes and News' shows that interest in bird protection in England continues in spite of the war while several articles treat of birds observed in France, in the trenches, and at Gallipoli.

Mr. Forbush's 'Eighth Annual Report' as State Ornithologist of Massachusetts is as usual replete with interesting facts and attractive illustrations.—W. S.

The Dissemination of Virginia Creeper seeds by English Sparrows.—Under a title substantially the foregoing, Bartle T. Harvey, in a recent number of *The Plant World*¹ describes observations on the point specified which he made in Colorado. Seeds gathered from excrement beneath an English Sparrow roost, gave a higher percentage of germination and produced stronger seedlings than others gathered directly from the plant. On fifty square feet of ground under the roost, 70 Virginia Creeper seedlings were found. The writer concludes, therefore, that under certain circumstances the English Sparrow may be an important agent in the dissemination of Virginia Creeper seeds. For further information on birds that feed on Virginia Creeper see 'The Auk,' Vol. 23, No. 3, July, 1906, pp. 346-347.—W. L. M.

The Ornithological Journals.

Bird-Lore. XVII, No. 2. March-April, 1916.

The World's Record for Density of Bird Population. By Gilbert H. Grosvenor.—Fifty-nine pairs of birds nesting on one acre (12 species), including 26 pairs of Martins and 14 of House Wrens.

The Spring Migration of 1915 at Raleigh, N. C. By S. C. Bruner and C. S. Brimley.—Species arriving up to April 10, were 5 to 14 days late.

First Efforts at Bird Photography. By H. I. Hartshorn.

The Interesting Barn Owl. By J. W. Lippincott.

The Migration of North American Birds.—Bush-Tits, etc. By W. W. Cooke.—With plumage notes by F. M. Chapman and colored plate by Fuertes.

Bird Lore. XVIII, No. 3. May-June, 1916.

The Chipping Sparrow. By Newton Miller.

A Domestic Tragedy. By Julia Moesel.—Cowbird in Blue-headed Vireo's Nest.

¹ Vol. 18, No. 8, August, 1915, pp. 217-219.